By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Bervices in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg

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SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to energy

the department or person with while they wish to speak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 8 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

The history of the world is but the biography of great men.
Of all acts, is not, for a man, repentance the most divino?

—Carlyle.

Richmond's Health and the Council.

But three days will intervene until the Council meets on Monday to adopt or reject the proposed healh ordinance. The Times-Dispatch has followed this whole discussion with profound concern and has aided as far as it could in securing the passage of this measure which can and will materially lessen sickness and suffering and prevent many deaths which are now allowed to occur in this city. So far the measure in question has been adopted almost unanimously, for it has been approached only from the view point of its efficiency and fitness for reducing our death rate.

Now, however, as the final test ap pears the personal element is becoming a very real and very sinister force. De spite every effort to treat this matter solely as a question of sound judgmen and applied science, personal feelings and personal motives have been allowed to creep in and exert their influence.

This is not fair either to those who are so influenced or to the city, whose health is thereby affected.

We have no fight on Dr. Oppenhimer. He has been successful and copular as a practicing physician and he doubtless did his duty as he saw it, while Presi dent of the Board of Health. But what has this to do with the demand for newer methods in dealing with the problem of saving the lives of our citizens? Dr. Oppenhimer himself would doubtless admit without question that Richmond had entirely outgrown its present health system. He also has acknowledged that our death rate is higher than it ought to be, and without asking for more, these two facts inevitably demand a change in administering our health department.

Certainly this was the conclusion which was drawn by the Board of Aldermen from the discussion held before that body. And assuredly this is the lasting impression that has been made on the minds of the people of Richmond. Unless the Council, therefore, can offer some Aerisive reason which is entirely free from all personal feeling it will deliber ately prolong a discussion that has already sufficiently informed the public, and continue conditions that are admittedly unnecessary and demonstrably dangerous to the lives and health of the citizens of Richmond.

In re-The Home Consumer. The most significant disclosure in con-

nection with the packing house abuses is that the partial inspection of meats, that is to say the inspection of meats for home trade than if there were no ingive the foreigners pure meats and to pack off the discarded meats on domestic consumers. of Collier's Weekly, "a hog turned aside a time existed between the two papers. by the inspectors is turned aside from the foreign trade, but that does not mean that it does not become an article of interstate commerce, and find its way to the shelves of a grocery in Washington or elsewhere in this country." This system naturally increases the quantity of impure meats sold by the packers to Amerdean consumers.

our share and the foreigners' share also. Even the packers must admit that that is hardly fair. Our government should insist that a just proportion of the tainted product be sent out of the country. That would at least reduce the avil to lower terms.

demands the best products for her own They deal with all classes of trade and people. For example, she allows brewers industry, and their traffic denotes the in beer made for export trade, but the beer thus doctored may not be sold at Ohio Railway for ten months were

in America. He pays the freight and of the Southern Raffroad should largely takes what he can get, at the manu- more than double in the space of four facturer's own price. That is the policy years is simply astonishing. But Southof "protection." The manufacturer has ern progress in all its phases is astoundone price for the home consumer and an- ing. It far surpasses the most sanguine other price for the Toreign consumer, and dreams of Southern enthusiasts, President Roosevell's party advocates The Virginia Summer School of Art, the means. It is the tariff that has in- Cootes, will convene its third vission a feeling of fine contempt for the Amer-Rossvelt think it strange that the Beef Trust?

It other manufacturers impose on the long term of the Beef Trust?

In order to emphasize this paper's as the University of Virginia gets from \$50 \$100; the editor publishes a Butter to the course of these studies, under to columns long, and lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of the death and an obturary two interests in the course of these studies, under-to-tunns long, and lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of the death and an obturary two interests in the course of these studies, under-to-tunns long, and lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains, a lot of poetry and a free card obtains. An example of the course of the co

Tainted, or untainted, the Heef Trust is giving the President food for reflec-

Reputation.

Reputation.

"My good name is my most valued possession." Thus spoke Judge David C. Richardson day before yesterday, when testifying before the Williamsburg asylum investigating committee, anent a statement reflecting injuriously upon him, as recently made by Mr. J. C. Moore, one of the witnesses in the case, Judge Richardson lost no time in appearing before the committee, emphatically repudiating the charge and showing by facts and circumstances that it was absolutely untrue. It was in the course of his testimony that the witness was moved to utter the words just quoted—"My good name is my most valued possession." Judge Richardson's estimate of the value of his good repute ought to be the estimate that every man places upon that 'attribute.—Lynchburg News.

The prettlest part of the story is that as soon as the charge was made public there was this response from Richmond; "There is some mistake; Davie Richardson is incapable of a dishonorable

The world is not so swift to think evil as some people seem to imagine. After all, the number of muck-rakers is small. If a man lives righteously, his neighbors know it, and they will not believe evil reports about him without

the proof. One other observation: The general reputation of any man of prominence is a very fair index to his character. The public are not easily deceived.

South Boston's Misfortune.

On behalf of Richmond, The Times-Dispatch offers its sympathy and friendly ald to South Boston. If there is any selection which Richmond can bender. South Boston has only to make her request known and Richmond will promptly respond. The shock of such a blow as South Boston has sustained is almost paralyzing. But South Boston will not be paralyzed. Her citizens have not only enterprise, but courage. It was couragand enterprise that enabled them to build up one of the most prosperous towns In Virginia, and that same courage and enterprise will stand them in good turn now, and enable them to build better than before. South Boston is a fine tobacco market, and an important manufacturing and commercial center. She has a large trade, which cannot be taken away, and while the fire will be an inconvenience, it will not cause even a temporary check to her prosperity.

Let the Counties Exhibit.

The Times-Dispatch is greatly pleased to note that the question of countles at the Jamestown Exposition is receiving attention in various parts of the State The Amherst Progress has an admirable editorial on the subject, which is concluded with this bit of advice to the supervisors:

"Our board of supervisors are charged with the management of county affhirs, and we trust that in the discharge of this duty they will see their way clear to advertise in some way the resources of Amherst at Jamestown. We believe tha Amherst is above the average of Virginia countles in fertility, natural resources and climate. We should see to it that we get our share of the benefits which Virginia will derive from the Jamestown Exposition."

This opportunity will come but once, and the county which neglects to improve it will be the loser for it. Some counties will be sure to have good exhibits, and that will make it so much the worse for those which fall to show their pro-

A Friend's Birthday Anniversary

Greetings to the Salem Times-Register and Sentinel! Our esteemed contemporary has just celebrated its forty-first birthday anniversary. Forty years is a long time for a newspaper to live, and the good that so good a paper as The Times-Register and Sentinel has done in that time is incalculable!

For twenty-four years the paper has ocen conducted by Chas. D. Denit, and our friend has stamped his own character upon it and made it a paper of character and influence. And, men and brethren, it is, after all, the paper of foreign salpment, reacts upon home con- character that has permanent success sumption, and makes it worse for the and that counts. Our Salem contemporary has lived long because it has spection at all. The effect of it is to lived well. It has prospered not by force of circumstances, but by force of character. The Times-Dispatch is proud "For example," says Mr. of The Times-Register and prouder yet Samuel H. Adams, of the editorial staft of the friendship that has for so long

Smoot must go. He is persona non grata to the people of the United States. He is not a polygamist, but he is the son of a polygamous marriage, his wife is the daughter of a polygamous marringe; he is the tool of a sect that teaches and practices polygania, and the people do not want him in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Smoot seems to be a very deport sort of a man, but he is unfortunate in his associarespect every man's religious creed, but they will not tolerate polygamy.

Germany pursues a different policy. She trated in the earnings of its railroads, use a goodly portion of preservatives tide one way or the other. In 1863 the gross earnings of the Chesapeake and \$9.051,212; for the same period in 1906 But the home consumer does not count they were \$20,219,091. That the earnings

that sort of discrimination and provides under the direction of Mr. F. Granum spired the American manufacturer with June 28h. It seems fit that so beintiful spot as the University of Virginia

endorsement of the project, it has arranged to give free two scholarships,

The Atlanta Constitution's account of the death of Davitt received this handout from the headline writer: "On Michael Davitt, Land League's Sire, Death Has Seized." Truly, It's as much as a man's life is worth to die these

slug. It is more expensive, as Manager Shaffer has discovered, to swat the umpire in Richmond.

ready to follow Mrs. Nicholas Longworth into that darker region outside the calcium light. Prince Louis of Battenberg was also

at the wedding, but, as far as known, did not improve the occasion to get any teeth plugged. As regards personal exposure to danger, baseball umpires are clearly en-

titled to a seat in the grand duke Strange to say, the name of Gaston

does not appear among Alphonse's wedding guests. The Spanish Cupid, it seems, has discarded bow and arrows for a bagful

of bombs. "All the world loves a lover" is beginning to show unmistakable signs of

One activo packing trust can make a whole lot of vegetarians,

verwork.

It is easy to see that the Beef Trust yould look better if potted.

Don Alfonso's reign has come to an

Rhymes for To-Day

Seasonable Hints.

OW that Don Alfonso has become the Princess Ena's, Turn to thoughts of quite a dif-ferent style; your faded hat of straw and take it to the cleaner's, Think about the weather for awhile.

Grab your torrid person in a suit that's pretty thinnish.

Don the pleasant shirt of negligee;
Don't so round complaining that you see your blasted finish
Owling to the calor of the day.

Press your preity pedals into Oxfords
fashloned lowly,
Openwork your gausy little hose,
Pick some nether garments that are almost wholly holy,
Let the breezes riffle through your

Calm your fervid thorax with a lemonade or Moxie—
why remain as heated as a Turk?
Last of my advices, and chief one—ain't it foxy? it foxy?-Never, never, never do no work.
--H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Just About .- "What's the difference between a dress and a gown?" ' \$40, my boy."-Houston Chronicle.

A Tlp.—Stella: "Professor Lee says candy is a cure for fatigue." Bella: "That's true; a man who brings me chocolates never makes me as tred as a man who doesn't."—Harper's Bazar.

And Wild Oats?-A smart young fellow And wild Oats!—A smart young fellow called out to a farmer who was sowing seed in his field; "Vell done, old fellow; you sow, I renp the fruits." "Maybe you will," said the farmer, "for I'm sowing hemp,"—Harper's Weekly.

Yowis and Spits,—"Why do they call 'em wildent schemes?" "Guess you never saw one of the investors just after the crash."—Houston Chronicle.

Think it Over .- "Ah, the liquor biz is a wonderful biz!" "Why so?" "Think of a man hanging around a hardware store, treating all comers to gimlets and awis and at closing time actually having to be put out."—Houston Chronicle.

Real Surcasm.—"I see," remarked Farmer Glddup, "as how Secretary Taft says the Panama Cunal will be flaished July 1, 1914. That's putty good time, hey?" "Should say so," responded sarcastic Uncle Goshall Hemlock, "but ye know how these predictions are. Like as not at the last minute he'l ask us to extend the time to July 4th."-Houston

King Alfonso's Lineage.

King Alfonso's Lineage.

Alfonso XIII. unites in his veins the blood of the houses of Bourbon and Hansburg. He goes sraght back to Hugh Capet (A. D. 987) of France, founder of all that line of kings whose weal and woc culminated in the Fronch revolution, and he can claim lineage with the long line of the Louis of France, St. Louis XI., Louis XIV., and all the Philips and Ferdinands of Spain, including our patron Isabella. In his paternal line are great men, wise rulers and good men, and also monsters of tyfanny, debauchery and every human frailty. Such names as Philip II., Alva, Torquemmda, Crazy Jane, Isabella the Catholic, St. Louis, all suggest Fossibilities of inherited tendencies that may have come to this amilable youth from his paternal line.

Alfonso bears in his face to a striking degree the physiognomical marks of his lineage. The high nose of the Bourbons, the pendulous lip of the Hapsturgs and the emaciated figure of the Spanish line are his. He has given no evidence of that foolish pride which cost the life of one of his lineators because the grandee whose business it was to attend to the fife did not happen to be present when the fumes of the stove threatened the monarch's life. On the contrary, attons XIII. seems to be be a good deal of a democrat.—Indianapolis Star.

How Editors Carlono and the librar of the Lapsturgs and the monarch's life. On the contrary, attons XIII. seems to be be a good deal of a democrat.—Indianapolis Star.

How Editors Carlono and the librar of the France, founding the health of the literature and reader the monarch's life. On the contrary, attons and the grander tent in mining the mining library mary learner to the fire of carly Maryland libstory intolving the tate of Calborne's rebellinguistic to entity many library many learner to early Maryland library many library many library many library many library many learner in the lineare of carly many library many learner in the lineare of carly many library many library many library many library library land of Carlonor. T

How Editors Get Rich.

After a good deal of study and work we have at last figured out why so many country editors get rich. Here is the

country editors get rich. Here is the secret of sucess:

A child is born in the neighborhood, the attending physician gets 519; the editor gives the toud-lunged youngster and the "happy parents" a send-off and gets 10. It is chelstoned; the minister gets \$10, and the editor gets \$60. It grows up and marries; the editor publishes another long-winged flowery article and tells a dozen lies about the beautiful and accomplished bride"; the minister gets \$10 and a piece of cake and the editor gets \$600.

In the course of time it dies, and the doctor gets from \$20 to \$100; the minister

In the course of time it dies, and the doctor gets from \$25 to \$100; the minister perhaps gets another \$15; the undertaker gets from \$50 \$100; the editor publishes a note of the death and an oblituary two columns long, and lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and a free card of thanks and gets \$1000. No wender so many country editors get

Book News And Reviews

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS PEOPLIS.—By Elroy MoKendree Avery. The Burrows Bros.
Company, Cleveland, O. Pp. 458.
The second volume of Mr. Avery's
splendid history of the United States and
Its People, will at once commend itself
to the reading public as a worthy successor to volume 1 and a most interesting link in a series, which has been
necessarily increased by the development
of historical data, from the twolve volumas originally intended, to fifteen. The
complete work, as now outlined, includes:
Volumes 1, Period of Discovery; 2. Colonics (1600-1600); 3, 1660-1740; 4, 17401763; 5, 1763-1775; 0, 1775-1789; 7, 17891763; 5, 1763-1775; 0, 1775-1789; 7, 17891764; 8, 1804-1817; 9, 1817-1857; 10, 18371850; 11, 1850-1861; 12 and 13, 1801-1805;
14, 1850-1801; 12 and 13, 1801-1805;
14, 1850-1801; 16 construction, etc.; Spanlish-American Wary; 15, Index.
The publishers say that the quite serious growth of mate and data, requirfung attention, have made necessary the
midicated increase. All early subscribers
whose orders are already on record for
the set in twelve volumes will receive
the last three without extra charge. This
increase will, no doubt, result in a botterment of the series. There will be less
necessity of skeletonizing or omitting a
narration, and the same incomparable
treatment can be given to the map work
and illustrating that has been attained in
'the early volumes.

One of the first things to attract the
student of history who examines Mr.
Avery's work is the charm of his style,
its clearness, conciseness and lucidity;
the color and romance and picturesqueness with which it is infused. Both
from the scholarly and artistic standpoint, his work is of the most unquestioned value, and its unmistakable
stamp of accuracy renders it very important to the secker after truth and
knowledge.

A feature of this history is the beauty
and value of its maps, printed in colors,

rians prominently association with the Colonial period and life of the United States. The frontispiece to the volume is a fine reproduction in color from a portrait of John Winthrope, hung in the Massachusetts State House, the original of which is supposed to have been painted by Vandyke. The opening chapter is devoted to "Champlain and New France," and recounts in a graphic manner the annals of the twenty-seven years, in which Champlain laid the foundations of the city of Quebec and of French influence in America. A beautiful illustration shows Champlain's flag carried by him in 1904, with golden flour de its covoring a brilliant blue background. The last picture in the chapter gives one a good idea of the Champlain monument at Quebec. Chapter second is devoted to "The Evolution of a Colonial System," and chapter third gives an account of "Virgina Under the Charter." It is headed with the qualities to possible picture of the stockade and settlement at Junestawa Island.

the Charter." It is headed with the quaintest possible picture of the stockade quantest possible picture of the stockade and settlement at Jamestown Island, evidently taken from an old and rare print that dates back to the year ICE. Interesting pictures of the "Cape Henry Tablet," of the foundations of the Jameslet," of the foundations of the James-town Church and of the ruins of the old church tower; of the little-page of Smith's "Generall Historie;" of Poca-hontas, of Sir Edwin Sandys; the plan of the church at Jamestown, as drawn by Colonel Samuel H. Young; the silver ser-vice used at Jamestown Church and many vice used at Jamestown Courter and many other filtustrations, equally as rare and valuable, are interspersed with the story of the adventurous and romantic spirit animating the early leaders and settlers of the Old Dominion.

The history of the State under its co lonial Governors is continued in the same lonial Governors is continued in the same attractive form throughout chapter minth. Colonel Yonge's drawing of Jamestown Church, as it will appear when restored, is a feature of the pages of this chapter, which is continued down to the year 1674. Chapter fourth concerns itself with the "Settlement at Manhattan Island." The fifth describes at some length. "The Growth of Separatism in England"; the sixth entitled "The Pilgring." is full of sixth, entitled "The Pilgrims," is full of suggestions of early New England people godly and decorous company

Chapter seventh has to do with the Chapter seventh has to do with the dealings of "The Council for New England," and chapter eighth, with "Massachusetts Bay." In this chapter, there are interesting pictures of John Winthrop, his crest in color, his "stone pott" and his silver cup.

Georgo Calvert's picture adorns the opening page of chapter tenth in which

opening page of chapter tenth in which one may rend of "Maryland Before the

THE REART OF THE RALROAD PROBLEM. By Frank Parsons, Pages, 361; 81.59 net. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.
For twenty years or more Dr. Parsons has been writing and speaking on the relations between the railroads and the public. His testimony before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Bonate and before the United States Industrial Commission (Vol. IX., 1961) attracted wide attention. Lately he traveled through nine countries of Europe and over three-fourths of the United States studying railways, meeting railroad presidents and managers, ministers of railways, members of railway commissions, Governors, constors, and leading men of every class, in the effort to act a thorough inderstanding of the railway situation. He also made all extensive study of the railroad literature of leading countries and examined thoroughly the reports and decisions of commissions and counts in ratironal class in the United States.

In the course of these studies, under-Magazine Notes. Brandenburg. Tales, for June, contains a novelette

our railroads is not that the rates as a whole are unreasonable, but that favoritism is shown for large slippers of special interest having control of railways or a special pull with the management. This book rewaits the facts in reference to railway favorism or unjust discrimination.

the subject is naturally a large one, but Dr. Parsons has treated it very comprehensively, gathering a mass of fact and flaure for the enlightenment of the render. The subject is one in which everybody has a direct interest, and his volumerits and should receive a wide circulation, it is one of the best and most it forming books on the railroad problem yet published.

· CHILLI

A very entertaining and interesting volume is the "Joseph Jefferson" of Mr. Francis Wilson, which the Serbiners have recently published. Mr. Wilson first saw Jefferson one afternoof in 1870, when the great nefor was standing on a street concern to the heart of New York eating Malaga grapes out of a paper bag. After that they met often and were friends for many years. They were together processionally for a time in the all-star cast of "The Rivals," Throughout his acquaintance Mr. Wilson kept abundant notes of actual conversations with Mr. Jefferson, and he has produced in this volume of recollections what is the nearest view of Joseph Jefferson yel given, except in the actor's autoblography. There are chapters describing him as a painter, his recreations as a fisherman with Mr. Cleveland and other friends, his development of the play "Rip Van Winkle"—in short, reflections of the long and happy life of the most beloved American actor. The volume is illustrated with many photographs. (Bell Book and Stationery Co., Richmond.)

and illustrating that has been attained in the early volumes.

One of the first things to attract the student of history who examines Mr. Avery's work is the charm of his style, its clearness, conciseness and lucidity; the color and romance and picturesqueness with which it is infused. Both from the scholarly and artistic standpoint, his work is of the most unquestioned value, and its unmistakable stamp of accuracy renders it very important to the seeker after truth and knowledge.

A feature of this history is the beauty and value of its maps, printed in colors, with great distinctness, so that the eye is drawn at once to a desired point or locality without effort and without strain.

Volume second, as has already been stated, covers the period from the year is drawn at once to a desired point or locality without effort and without strain.

Volume second, as has already been stated, covers the period from the year is period from the year is period from the year massengers, of the presidents of the Council and Colonial Governors, and bibliographical lists of personages and historians prominently association with the Colonial period and life of the United States, The frontispiece to the volume is a time reproduction in color from a portrait of John Winthrope, hung in the Massachusetts State House, the original of which its supposed to have been painted by Vandyke. The opening chapter is devoted to "Champlain and New France." and recounts in a graphle manner the annals of the twenty-seven years, in which Champlain ald the foundations of the city

The author of the "Self-Made Letters,"
Mr. George Horace Lorimer, tells a welrdly entertaining newspaper story in "The Faise Goods." (D. Appleton & Co., New York). A Boston reporter, one Simpkins, runs down to New York for a Sunday special in connection with the Royal Society of Exyptian Exporation and, Research. Mrs. Atheistone, whose husband was president of the American branch of the society, was a leader of the Theosophists and publicly announced the reincarnation of one Madame Blavatsky in her own person. There were also other details, and altogether it looked like a good story to Simpkins' managing editor. By wile and cunning the reporter instinuated himself into the employ of Mrs. Atheistone, and gradusily learned a good deal. There was a good deal more, which he never learned until it was all over. So Simpkins's wonderful yait." Involving a charge of murder and other highly exciting things, was quietly consigned to the waste basket by a managing editor who knew better. It is a brief story, but a readable and entertaining one, with a thread of mystery running through it.

"The Lucky Piece," by Albert Bigelow Paine, is a novel of more than ordinary good qualities. The scene shifts from New York to the Adirondack woods, where the greater part of the action takes place. The breath of the mountains wafts over the pages and through at least three of the characters. Two pairs of young lovers, their relations and counter relations furnish the basis of the plot; and very pleasant people to read about they are. Constance Deane is a nice girl and Frank Weatherby made no mistake in giving her his heart. Frank had some reason to believe that his love was returned, until that day in the wilderness when he happened to see her kiss another man. It was Edith Morris' man that Constance kissed, and Edith, who was a child of the mountain, knew the wish to kill. But that kiss was satisfactorily explained away and Edith's conduct in regard to the non-edible inushrooms for-timately brought to ill. There is a little plained away and Edith's conduct in regard to the non-edible mushrooms fortunately brought no ill. There is a little touch of mystery in this story, too, which is not cleared away till the final pages. It is a well-written and agreeable tale, which the average reader will peruse with cousiderable pleasure. (The Outing Publishing Company, New York.)

An excellent account of the opening up of North America is contained in Mr. Charles Morris' "The Lizeoverers and Explorers of America." The volume is a series of separate papers dealing with all the bold spirits who have played a conspicuous part in American exploration, spicuous part in American exploration, spicuous part in American exploration, all receive de Leon, Moyellan, Pizann, de Orelland, Cartier, Ribault, Frobisher, Raleigh, Gosnold, Smith, Berling and many others too numerous to mention, all receive dunotice in these pages, Heroes were most of these in the truest sense of the word, and the recital of their deeds has more in it of adventure and pure romance than the work of many novelists. Good photographs illustrate the text.

CHILLIA

In "Literature, its Principles and Problems," Dr. Theodore W. Hunt, professor of English in Princeton University, has written ably upon the philosophy and some of the broader aspects of literature. It has been his purpose here to discuss in this volume some of the fundamental topics that emerge in any thorough study of so comprehensive and vital a subject as literature, such as the guiding principles and mission, its primary aims and processes and forms, the laws that govern its orderly development and its logical relation to other great departments of human thought; its specifically intellectual and esthetic quality, its informing genius and spirit. As the discussion goes on, its ultimate aim appears as that or suggestion and stimulus along the lines of inquiry that are opened and examined. The treatise is thus an eminently thoughtful prescription, and designed to awaken thought in every careful reader of its pages; it is especially to be commended to all students of literature with the assurance that they will find its conclusions substantially sound, and its final impression invigorating and inspiring. (Funk & Wagnall's Company-New York.)

The Render offers another good number for June. Frances Huckett, in his "Al-the-Foot-of-the-Ladder" series tells of his experiences on a yellow journal, and Arthur I. Street describes "The New Pacific Coast." Earle Ashley Walcott's serial, "Blindfolded." begins. Some of the other contributors are Dayld Graham Phillips, Louise Betts Edwards. Frances Wilson, Bliss Carman, and Broughton Brandenburg.

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Fehr's Malt Tonic Dept. Louisville, Ky.

from the Danish of Mathilde Malling, and a good assortment of shorter fiction from the Swedish, Italian, Russian, German, French, Polish and Dutch. Anatole France's "The Governor of Judea," is a feature.

Hopkinson Smith's novel, "The Tides of Barnegat," goes on in Scribner's. E. 8. Curtis writes further of "Vanishing Indian Types," using his own excellent photographs as illustrations, and Capt. T. Bentley Mott discusses at some length "The Larger Training of the American Army." Some other contributors of stories, articles and verse are Beatrice Hanscom, Mary Tappen Wright, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mary King Waddington, James B. Connally, Sewell Ford, Winfield Scott Moody, Louise Imogen, Guiney and Thomas Nelson Page.

The World's Work for June centains "Bridging the Zambes," by A. T. Prince; "The State of Oklahoma," by M. A. Cunit: "The Women of Japan." by Mary Crawford Fraser; "Scenic Wonders of Idaho," by W. H. Kirkbride, and various other timely and interesting papers. "The March of Events! includes a number of good editorial articles, and the other departments are full and interesting.

FORCED TO WORK

Italian Government Has Taken Matter Up With Consuls in States.

WINSTON-SALESIA, N. C., Some L. Representatives of the Italian government are investigating complaints being made to the consuls in the United States in regard to alleged bad treatment of 1,500 Italian laborers brought from New Months of the American Consultation of the American Consultation of the Italian Consultation of the Italian Consultation of the Italian Consultation Consultation of the Italian Consultation Con York to work for the Carolina struction Company in the building railroad from Spruce Pines via Marion, in the western part of the State. It is alleged that the Italian laborers, many of whom, It is said, have become dissat issied, are not permitted to leave, and are being forced to work under heavy

guard.
The Italian government representatives have taken the matter up and propose have taken the matter up and propose to remove the restraint, if such xists, over the laborers in the employ of the Carolina Construction Company.

BRIDGE THE ROANOKE.

Roanoke Rapids Company Lets Contract for the Structure.

Contract for the Structure.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C., June 1.—

A meeting of the stockholders of the Roanoke Rapids Bridge Company for purposes of organization and election of officers was held at the office of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company yesterday. The following officers were elected: H. C. Cooper, president; John L. Patterson, vice-president; S. B. Pierce.

fax and Northampton.

SURPRISE CONVICTS. They Open Fire on Officers and

One is Shot Down,

One is Shot Down,
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 1.—Officer Beard, with a posse, came up with four convicts, who had overpowered Road Superintendent Cole, selzed his pistol and fied. They were hidden in Beaver Dam Bwamp, southeastern Cumberland, and were betrayed by a fire kindled. They answered a demand to surrender by opening fire on the officers, when a desperial fight followed, in the course of which ing fire on the officers, when a desperate tight followed, in the course of which William Simpson, a convict, was shot is the thigh and arm.

One of the posse was shot in the hand. The other convicts, Melyin McKay and McAllister, retreated to the depths of the swamp and escaped,

Many Are Sentenced

Many Are Sentenced, (Special to The Times-Dispates,)
VINSTON-SALEM, N. C., June 1.—In
the Federal Court at Wilkesboro to-day
Judge James E, Boyd sentenced three
young men to the reformatory at Washington. Two defendants were convicted
of removing brandy from a warehouse,
and the third for robbing the mail, she
defendant being employed by the government as mail-carrier in Allogheny county. Judge Boyd also sent men convicted
of illicit distilling to the Federal prison
at Atlanta for one year each. His
Honor announced from the bench that
hereafter all relatiers convicted would
be sent to the penittentiary instead of
to county julis.

Wigg-"Talkalot seems to have a won-derful fund of information, and yet he makes lots of mistakes." Wagg-"Yes, Talkalot knows more things that are not so than a young man just out of college."

IS DESTROYED

Wine Cellars, Buildings and Stock Valued at Fifty Thousand a Total Loss.

THE INSURANCE ONLY PARTIAL

The Winery Was Established in 1835 and Was Run Successfully,

(Special to The Times-Disputch.) WELDON, N. C., June 1.-Fire at Medoc last night destroyed the wine cellars and buildings of Garrett and Company. The loss is \$10,000 on buildings and \$40,000 on stock. The buildings were owned by Mrs. M. S. Harrison, a daughter of the late Charles W. Carrett. She had \$3,000 insurance in the London As-

surance Corporation. Garrett and Company, who leased and operated the winery, had only \$12,000, placed as follows: Globe and Rutger, of New York, \$3,000; Southern Stock Fire, of Greenshoro, \$4,000; Home, of Greens-

of Greensboro, \$4,000; Home, of Greensboro, \$3,000; Providence Washington, of Providence, R. I., \$2,000.

The winery is located twenty miles from here, and particulars of the fire cannot be learned. This winery was established in 1835 by Bydney M. Wilber. Soon after the war it was enlarged and conducted by C. W. Garrett and Company, and of late years by Garrett and Company, the head of the present firm. Mr. Paul Garrett, being a nephew of C. W. Garrett. The loss is quite a serious one to that community.

PROF. BURKETT LEAVES. His Retirement Releaves a Very

Strained Situation.

Strained Situation.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., June 1.—The State
Board of Agriculture sitting as the trustees of the North Carolina College of
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, accepted
the resignation of C. W. Burkett, of
the chair of agriculture to take effect
at once. He goes to Ohio, his native
State, to take a professorship in the A.
and M. of that State. This action puts an
end to what was feared would be a
serious disturbance in the college management in that there was a rupture between President Winston and Professor
Burkett, and there were influences strivtween President Winston and Professor Burkett, and there were influences striving for the retention of Mr. Burkett at the sacrifice of President Winston. Professor Thomas Nelson was elected to the chair of textile work to succeed Professor Henry Wilson, who resigned to take charge of a conton mili at Greenville, S. C. Professor Moore Parker, now of Clemson College, S. C., was eleceted textile instructor, a position filled for several years by Professor Nelson. President Winston's report for the past year shows an enrolment of 498 students from 85 countles of the State. Also Students from eleven other States.

dents from eleven other States Anson County Lynchers. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., June 1.—
Governor R. B. Glenn was here to-night,
en route from Elkin to Raieigh. Ills
Excellency said he was called home by
telegraph to look after matters pertaining to the prosecution of the lynchces, to Asson county.

He Knew Mother-in-Law. Mrs. Jones: I shall go home to my mother and get a divorce.
Mr. Jones: Stay here and get it. If you go home she'll talk you out of it.—Smith's Magazine.

AN OLD ADACE SAYS___

"A light purse is a heavy curse" Sickness makes a light purse. The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

'utt's Pills

ter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition. Give tone to the system and

solid flesh to the body. Take No Substitute.